

into a simple arch, and the zygoma may be ankylosed with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; and that both in *Bradypus* and *Cholæpus* the two arms of the stapes are at first separate, and subsequently become converted, by the deposition of new bony matter, into a plate or columella, which may be regarded as the normal form of this ossicle in these genera.—*Monatsber. der Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin*, December 1864, p. 678.

*On the Transformation of the Ocular Peduncle into an Antenna observed in a Species of Palinurus.*

On the 21st of November, 1864, M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards communicated to the Academy of Paris the following abnormal condition of the eye of a Langoustian Crustacean (*Palinurus penicillatus*, Olivier) which had been sent to the Museum, among many other specimens of Crustacea, by M. Roget de Belloquet, from the Isle of Mauritius.

On the right side all the organs were normally developed, and so on the left, except the eye, which, instead of being so, carried a long multiarticulate filament, similar in all respects to the terminal filament of an antenna.

The ocular peduncle preserves its basal part in its ordinary form; and even a rudimentary cornea is visible, from the centre of which the filamentary appendage grows. Its length is about 4 centimètres. It is finely articulated, and furnished with hairs upon the superior border of its terminal portion, disposed in a manner similar to those of the inferior filament of the true antennæ.—*Comptes Rendus*, tom. cix. p. 851.

*On a new Antelope from Zambesia.* By Dr. J. KIRK.

NESOTRAGUS LIVINGSTONIANUS, n. sp.

Shupanga and Lupata, where it is named "Rumsa" or "Lumdsa."

This small Antelope is very nearly allied to *N. moschatus* of the island of Zanzibar, under which name it is probably mentioned in Dr. Peters's 'Mammalia.' Yet it seems to me different from that of Zanzibar, of which I have seen three recently killed specimens in that island. The size of the two animals is nearly the same; the colour of that on the Zambesi lighter, and the hair softer, the ears larger and broader, horns more closely ringed, and nostrils more narrowed.

The habits of this Antelope resemble those of the Zanzibar animal; it frequents dense underwood jungle; lives in pairs. On being started, it runs quickly, not unlike a hare, turning quickly, and concealing itself in some tuft of grass or small bush.

It seems to me that between the specimen in the British Museum from Zanzibar and the head from the Zambesi there are specific differences, sufficient to justify the latter being at present regarded as a distinct species. Better specimens of both are much needed.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 13, 1864.